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OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC			MOE, AUNG SOE	
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ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320			2612	
DATE MAILED: 07/15/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	08/943,705	NAKAYAMA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Aung S. Moe	2612	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE ____ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 April 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____. |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed on April 27, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claim 1-30, the Applicant alleged in the page 12+ of the remarks that the combination of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191 fails to describe, teach, or suggest "the electronic equipment stores at least main image data, sub image data and sound data, each of the data having information including first information related to types of the data and identical second information that identifies inter-relationships among the data, the apparatus executing a predetermined process for the main image data, the sub image data and the sound data stored in the electronic equipment, and input means for inputting the information for each of the main image data, the sub image data and the sound data from the electronic equipment", as recited in independent claim 1.

In response, the Examiner respectfully disagrees because the combination of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191 does in fact show the claimed limitations as being obvious within the level of skill in the art at the time the invention was made. In particular, the apparatus (i.e., the controller 11) of Dwyer '457 is capable of executing a predetermined process (i.e., see Figs. 3-10) for the main image data (i.e., the digitized images form the external sources) and the sub image data (i.e., noted the thumbnail images as discussed in col. 2, lines 10+), and further show that the digitized data (i.e., the image or document data) inputted form the external electronic equipment (i.e., noted the elements 23-25 as shown in Fig. 1 of Dwyer '457) to the apparatus (i.e., the CPU 11) normally contain "header information" along with the digitized data generated by the external

electronic equipment (i.e., noted that different electronic equipment 23-25 as shown in Fig. 1 of Dwyer '457) to allow the computer (11) for properly relating whether the types of the data stored in the external electronic equipment (i.e., noted that the input data can be either the digitized image data, the document data or the other data). Therefore, with the use of the digital header information of the input digitized image, document data or other data, the computer (11) is capable of automatically archiving of digitized data in the related image or document files respectively. In view of this, it is cleared that the information relating to types of the data (i.e., the header information of the input image data, audio data or the document data) stored in the electronic equipment **must be provided (inputted)** along with the image/audio or document data when such digitized data are acquired from the electronic equipment (i.e., the digital camera, scanner, or modem) by the computer (11) in order to properly archiving the input digitized data for further used. For example, if the information relating to types of the data stored in the electronic equipment is not inputted, then the computer (11) will not be able to properly archive the acquired data because the image data may be mistaken as either an audio data or the document data.

As for the "identical second information", Dwyer '457 discloses the use of the identical second information (i.e., the text data such that the time and date when a picture was taken along with the serial number of the camera 25; see col. 2, lines 10+ and col. 4, lines 60+ of Dwyer '457) so that this data is used to identified inter-relationships amongst the image data or document data of the external electronic equipment (i.e., the camera 25). In other word, when the data are captured by the same camera on the same day, the recorded data may contain identical second information data (i.e., the time/date data and the serial number of the camera my

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be identical for the recorded data so that the data may be grouped in the same location during the editing process performed in the system of Dwyer '457) that identifies inter-relationships among the recorded data thereof.

In addition, the computer (11) is capable of correlating the first information having, e.g., the header information of the digitized image data, into units (i.e., the Album file units as shown in Figs. 2/2a) based on the identical second information such that the text data (i.e., the time and date when a picture was taken along with the serial number of the camera 25). Therefore, when the camera 25 is attached to the computer (11) for inputting the digitized images data, this digitized images data may include the first information (i.e., the header information of the digitized image data) so that the computer (11) is capable of determining that the type of the input data from the camera 25 is the digitized image data and not the document/audio data (i.e., noted that the header information is related to the digitized image data stored in the memory of the camera 25).

Moreover, the computer (11) is capable of correlating the digitized image data having the specific header information (i.e., noted that the header information is relating the image data stored in the camera 24) inputted from the camera 25 for creating the album file for the image data based on the second information such that the time and data of the picture were taken and the serial number of the digital camera 25.

In addition, Suga '191 also teaches the use of "first information relating to types of the data" as shown Figs. 1, 5, 18A-B, and 30 that the image/sub and sound data are stored in the memory along with the first information relating to types of the data stored in the memory of the camera (i.e., noted that the image/sound data contains the management/header information to

map the image/audio files therein; see col. 7, lines 40- col. 8, lines 50). In particular, Fig. 5 of Suga '191 clearly teaches the use of the bit field 335 and 336 as “first information relating to types of the data” as claimed (i.e., see col. 5, lines 35+), and in Fig. 1 of Suga '191 also shows that the electronic equipment (i.e., the camera) stores at least main image data (i.e., noted the “IMAG0000.JPG”, “IMAG0999.JPG”, “IMAG0002.JPG”, . . . , “IMAG0004.JPG” as shown in Fig. 1 of Suga '191), sub image data (i.e., “THUM0000.TIF”, . . . , “THUM0004.TIF”, & “THUM0999.TIF”), and sound data (i.e., “SUND0001.WAV”, . . . , “SUND0005.WAV”), each of the data having information including first information relating to types of said data (i.e., noted from Fig. 1 that the information such that “IMAG”, “THUM”, “SUND”, “JPG”, “TIF” and “WAV” clearly relating to types of the data; and noted that the image/sound data contains the management/header information to map the image/audio files therein; see col. 7, lines 40- col. 8, lines 50) and identical second information (i.e., noted the information such that “0000”, . . . , “0999” and shown in Fig. 1; and noted that both the main image data file and the audio file contain the identical DATE, MODE, SYSTEM, MANUFACTURING NUMBER, ID NUMBER as shown in Figs. 18A and 18B, thus, it is cleared that if the main image data and the sound data are captured on the same day/date, then this second information will be identical) that identifies inter-relationships among said data (i.e., as shown in Fig. 1 of Suga '191, the image data “IMAG0002.JPG” has an inter-relationships with “THUM0002.TIF”; also noted from Fig. 18A that both image file and sound file contain the identical information such as DATE and MANUFACTURING NUMBER, e.g., the serial number of the camera as disclosed by Dwyer '457, and such identical information clearly identified inter-relationships among the data).

Therefore, having the system of Dwyer '457 for executing a predetermined process for the image data stored in the electronic equipment (i.e., see Figs. 1 & 3-10 of Dwyer '457) and then given well-established teaching of Suga '191 that recording/storing the main image data, the sub image data and the sound data in the camera (i.e., Fig. 2, 13, 18A and 18B of Suga '191) and inputting such data to the information processing apparatus (i.e., Noted that the data for the camera is inputted to the Host Computer for further process as shown in Fig. 24; see col. 20, lines 25+ of Suga '191), it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Dwyer '457 by providing the electronic equipment as taught by Suga '191. In this case, Suga '191 clearly suggest in col. 2, lines 20+ that such a modification would provide the recording apparatus for effectively recording, searching and deleting captured data and various types of property data corresponding to the captured data thereof.

In view of the above, it is obvious that when such digitized data from the digital camera is inputted to the external computer (i.e., see Fig. 24 of Suga '191), then the first information relating to the types of the data stored in the memory of the digital camera and the identical second information as taught by Suga '191 has to be inputted to the Host/Remote computer as disclosed by Dwyer '457 because as discussed in col. 4, lines 55+ and col. 6, lines 25+ that the apparatus (i.e., CPU 11) of Dwyer '457 used the first information and the identical second information when executing a predetermined process for the input data from the external electronic equipment.

In view of the combination of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191 as discussed above, it is noted that the present claimed invention was well-known in the art at the time of the invention was

made to modify the system of Dwyer '457 as taught by Suga '191 for the reasons discussed above and further details in the Office Action below, the Examiner asserts that this Office Action has clearly established a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Moreover, the Applicant alleged that "Dwyer '457 fails to show "the sub image data and the sound data are stored in the electronic equipment" and Suga '191 does not discloses an apparatus executing a predetermined process for the main image data, the sub image data and the sound data stored in the electronic equipment."

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In this case, Dwyer '457 discloses an apparatus for executing a predetermined process for the inputted data stored in the electronic equipment (i.e., noted the CPU 11 and the electronic devices 23-25 and Figs. 3-10) and Suga '191 clearly teaches that recording the main image data, the sub image data and the sound data in the camera (i.e., Fig. 2, 13, 18A and 18B of Suga '191) and inputting such data to the information processing apparatus (i.e., Noted that the data for the camera is inputted to the Host Computer for further process as shown in Fig. 24; see col. 20, lines 25+ of Suga '191). In view of this, since Suga '191 teaches that it is conventionally well known to download (i.e., input) the data from the external to the information processing apparatus (i.e., the Host Computer 2415) and wherein the information processing apparatus is capable of reading the main image data, the sub image data (i.e., the thumbnail image) and the sound data form the camera (i.e., see Fig. 24), it would have been obvious to one having ordinary

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skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Dwyer '457 by providing the electronic equipment as taught by Suga '191. In this case, Suga '191 clearly suggest in col. 2, lines 20+ that such a modification would provide the recording apparatus for effectively recording, searching and deleting captured data and various types of property data corresponding to the captured data thereof.

In page 14 of the remarks, the Applicant alleged that the combination of reference fails to disclose or suggest an information processing apparatus comprising correlating means for correlating the first information (information relating to types of data) into units based on the identical, second information (information that identifies inter-relationships among the data).

In response, the Examiner respectfully disagrees because the combination of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191 does in fact show the claimed limitations as being obvious within the level of skill in the art at the time the invention was made. In particular, the information processing apparatus (i.e., the controller 11) of Dwyer '457 is capable of creating the album by correlating the first information (i.e., noted that the image data contains the header information relating to types of data, such as TIFF or JPEG image, thus, the CPU 11 used such information for relating types of data to be stored; see col. 6, lines 25+ of Dwyer '457) into units (i.e., noted the units based Icons created by the CPU 11 as shown in Figs. 1 and 2) based on the identical second information (i.e., noted that the time/date data and the serial number of the camera can be identical for the recorded data so that the data having a specific "DATE/TIME" or "Serial No" can be grouped in the same location during the process performed in the system of Dwyer '457. In view of this, the data inputted to the CPU 11 can be correlated based on the text data, e.g., the date, the time and the camera serial number; see col. 2, lines 10+ and col. 4, lines 60+ of Dwyer '457).

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In addition, Suga '191 also shows that the image data, sub-image data and sound data are correlating each other by using the first information (i.e., noted that the image/sound data contains the management/header information relating to type of data files therein; see Figs. 1 and 5; col. 5, lines 35+, col. 7, lines 40- col. 8, lines 50) and identical second information (i.e., the ID information, the property information of the image/audio data as shown in Figs. 5, 10, 18A/B and 20; noted that both the main image data file and the audio file contain the identical DATE, MODE, SYSTEM, MANUFACTURING NUMBER, ID NUMBER as shown in Figs. 18A and 18B, thus, it is cleared that if the main image data and the sound data are captured on the same day/date, then this second information will be identical. Furthermore, noted the information such that "0000", . . . , "0999" as shown in Fig. 1 of Suga '191 are used to correlate among the data containing the first information stored therein).

In view of the above, the combination of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191 does in fact disclose an information processing apparatus comprising correlating means as claimed.

In view of the combination of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191 as discussed above, it is noted that the present claimed invention was well-known in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Dwyer '457 as taught by Suga '191 for the reasons discussed above and further details in the Office Action below, the Examiner asserts that this Office Action has clearly established a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

The Examiner maintains the rejections as follows:

2. Applicant's arguments, see page 12 of the remarks, filed on April 27, 2004, with respect to the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of Claims 1-7, and 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dwyer et al. (U.S. 5,706,457) in view of Suga et al. (U.S. 6,192,191).

Regarding claim 1, Dwyer '457 discloses an information processing apparatus (Fig. 1, the elements 10/11) that is electronically connectable to electronic equipment (i.e., Figs. 1 & 3), the electronic equipment (i.e., noted from Fig. 1, the digital camera 25, Scanner 23 and Remote Sources 24) stores at least main image data, sub image data and sound data, each of the data having information including first information relating to types of said data (i.e., noted that when the digital image data stored in the digital camera is inputted in the computer 11, this digital data inherently includes the header information relating to the types of data, e.g., the image data, stored in the memory of the camera so that the computer 11 is capable of archiving input information in the respective image archive file for the specific camera) and identical second information that identifies inter-relationships among said data (i.e., the image related data, such as management data, such as TIFF/JPEG header, or the time/data and camera's serial number; see col. 2, lines 10+ and col. 6, lines 40+; noted that when the data are captured by the same camera on the same day/date, then such data contain the identical date/time and serial number of the camera which are attached as text data), the apparatus executing a predetermined process (Figs. 6, 8 & 11) for the main image data stored in said electronic equipment (Fig. 1, the digital camera/scanner), the apparatus comprising:

input means for inputting information for each of the main image data from the electronic equipment (Fig. 4, col. 6, lines 25+);

correlation means for correlating said first information into units based on said identical second information (Figs. 1 and 2a, the element 11; col. 4, lines 50+, col. 5, lines 3+ and col. 6, lines 35+);

display information generation means for generating display information from the correlated first information which is correlated by said correlating means (i.e., i.e., noted that the time/date data and the serial number of the camera can be identical for the recorded data so that the data having a specific “DATE/TIME” or “Serial No” can be grouped in the same location during the process performed in the system of Dwyer '457. In view of this, the data inputted to the CPU 11 can be correlated based on the text data, e.g., the date, the time and the camera serial number; see col. 2, lines 10+ and col. 4, lines 60+; Figs. 1 & 2a, the elements' 10 and 18a); and output means for outputting the display information generated by said display information generation means for display (Figs. 2a) on a display device (10).

However, it noted that although Dwyer '457 discloses that the main image data stored in the digital camera are transferred to the information processing apparatus (11) and further stored in the information processing apparatus (i.e., the CUP 11) as a main image data and the sub-image data (i.e., the thumbnail images), Dwyer '457 does not explicitly state that the sub image data and the sound data are stored in the electronic equipment such as the digital camera.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well-known in the art as evidenced by Suga '191. In particular, Suga '191 teaches that the main image data, sub image data and the sound data are respectively stored in the same recording unit of the electronic equipment, such as a digital camera (see Fig. 1, col. 7, lines 40+) so that such data may be transferred to the information processing apparatus, such as a personal computer (Fig. 24, the

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element 2415), for the further process thereof. In view of this, it is clearly well known in the art at the time invention that the information processing apparatus (i.e., the Host Computer Suga '191/the CPU 11 of Dwyer '457) is capable of handing the main image data, sub image data and sound data transferred from the digital camera (i.e., See Fig. 24 of Suga '191).

In view of this, having the system of Dwyer '457 and then given the well-established teaching of Suga '191, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Dwyer '457 by providing the electronic equipment as taught by Suga '191, since Suga '191 states at col. 2, lines 10+ that such a modification would provide the recording apparatus for effectively recording, searching and deleting captured data and various types of property data corresponding to the captured data thereof.

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191 discloses wherein said electronic equipment is an electronic camera (Fig. 1, noted the digital used in the system of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191) that stores recording units that include at least one of the main image data, the sub image data and the sound data (Fig. 1 of Suga '191), each of the data that is in the same recording unit having the **identical** same second information (Fig. 1, 4-5 and 18A-18B of Suga '191; *noted from Figs. 18A-18B that the image file and the sound file are known to include the identical same second information, such that DATE, MODE, SYSTEM, and ID number*).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191 discloses wherein said display information is generated for each said recording unit and comprises at least one first icon whose display format is changed based on the existence of each of the main image data, the sub

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image data and the sound data included in said recording unit (i.e., Figs. 2/2a; col. 5, lines 3+ and col. 6, lines 5+ of Dwyer '457).

Regarding claim 4, the combination of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191 discloses wherein designating means for designating a second icon which is displayed on said display device (Figs. 2/2a, col. 5, lines 5+ and col. 6, lines 53); and

reading means for reading data from said electronic equipment (i.e., from the camera/scanner as shown in Fig. 1 of Dwyer '457 and Fig. 24 of Suga '191) corresponding to the data associated with the second icon when the second icon is designated by said designation means (Figs. 2 & 2a; col. 6, lines 45+ of Dwyer '457).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191 discloses wherein said second icon contains a thumbnail image of the main image data associated with the second icon (Fig. 2a, col. 6, lines 15+ and col. 8, lines 45+ of Dwyer '457), the thumbnail image being a reduction of said main image data by a predetermined ratio (see Fig. 2a of Dwyer '457 and col. 7, lines 60+ of Suga '191).

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191 discloses designation means for designating one of the recording units and for designating one or more type of data to be deleted from the designated recording unit and deletion means (i.e., noted from the Figs. 1, 3 and 4 that the computer 11 of Dwyer '457 is capable of providing the deleting functions for deleting the designated data from the memory unit of the camera or the storage unit within the computer) for deleting the designated data from the designated recording unit (i.e., see col. 6, lines 15-50 of Dwyer '457; noted that the deleting the particular data stored in the storage unit of

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the camera or the CPU is commonly known function of the computer 11 of Dwyer '457 and camera 120 of Suga '191).

Regarding claim 7, the combination of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191 discloses designating means for designating **one of** the recording units and the designating one or more types of data to be read from the designated recording unit (i.e., reading the image data and the image related files stored in the digital camera, scanner or the removable memory of the electronic device as disclosed in Fig. 1 of Dwyer '457 and further taught in Fig. 24 of Suga '191); and recording means for reading the designated data from the designated recording unit into the information processing apparatus (i.e., noted from the Figs. 3-5a of Dwyer '457 that the computer 11 is capable of recording the designated data from the designated recording unit of the electronic equipment to the storage means of the CPU; also see col. 16, lines 55-68 and col. 20, lines 25-40 of Suga '191).

Regarding claim 8, it is noted that claim 8 substantially recited the same limitations as claims 1-7 as discussed above except for the use of an interface and such limitation is clearly disclosed by the combination of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191 (see Fig. 1 of Dwyer '457 and Fig. 24, the Host I/F 2414 of Suga '191), thus, claim 8 is rejected over Dwyer '457 in view of Suga '191 for the same reasons as discussed for claims 1-7 as set forth above.

Regarding claim 9, it is noted that the method claim 9 correspond to the claims 1-7, thus, claim 9 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claims 1-7 as set forth above.

Regarding claim 10-14, it is noted that claims 10-14 substantially corresponds to the claims 1-7 except for the use of a recording medium that stores a control program and such

limitation is disclosed by Dwyer '457 (see Figs. 1 and 2; noted that the computer 11 contains a recording medium that stores a control program as claimed).

Regarding claims 15-30, please see the Examiner's comment with respect to claims 1-14 as set forth above. In particular, it noted that Dwyer '457 clearly discloses with the use of conventional types computer system (col. 3, lines 45+ of Dwyer '457) that the image files and the image related data files stored in either on the storage unit of the camera which are inputted to the information processing apparatus (11) (i.e., see Fig. 1 of Dwyer '457) or the storage unit of the computer may be designated for deleting (i.e., col. 6, lines 10-50) with the use of a user interface (i.e., noted the user interface 14/13 of Dwyer '457), and such process routines (i.e., inputting, designating, and deleting) are performed by the computer (11) respectively as shown in Figs. 3-10.

Further, Suga '191 teaches that it is also known to designate the particular recording unit and one or more types of data stored in the memory of the camera for deleting with the use of a user interface (Fig. 25 of Suga '191). In view of this, the present claimed invention is considered well-known in the art as evidenced by the combination of Dwyer '457 and Suga '191, thus, claims 15-30 are rejected over Dwyer '457 in view of Suga '191 for the same reasons as discussed for claims 1-14 as discussed above.

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Conclusion

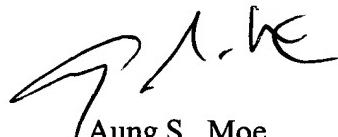
6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aung S. Moe whose telephone number is 703-306-3021. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (9-5).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on 703-305-4929. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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